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WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

NEW CALEDONIA

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. GENERAL

1. New Caledonia is located in the Pacific Ocean, some 1,500 kilometres east of Australia and 1,700 kilometres north of New Zealand. It comprises one large island, known as Grande Terre, and several smaller islands. To the east of Grande Terre are the Loyalty Islands (Ouvéa, Maré, Lifou and Tiga), to the north, the Bélep Archipelago and to the south, the Isle of Pines and Huon Island. There are also several uninhabited islands to the north of the Loyalty Islands. The area of Grande Terre is 16,750 square kilometres and that of all the islands combined is 19,103 square kilometres. Nouméa, the capital, is located at the southern end of Grande Terre.

2. According to the 1989 census, the population was 164,173, comprising 73,598 indigenous Melanesians known as Kanaks (44.8 per cent); 55,085 persons of European origin, mainly French (33.6 per cent), of whom 35,000 persons, known as Caldoches, are descendants of the early settlers; 18,936 Wallisians and Tahitians (11.5 per cent); and 16,554 others, mainly Indonesians and Vietnamese (10.1 per cent).

3. The Territory is divided into three provinces, the South and the North (on Grande Terre) and the Loyalty Islands. Each province has an elected Assembly, which is responsible for local economic development, land reform and cultural affairs. Together, the members of the assemblies constitute the territorial Congress, which is responsible for the territorial budget and fiscal affairs, infrastructure and primary education. The presidents of the assemblies, along with the President of the territorial Congress and the French High Commissioner, form the territorial executive. Local government is conducted by 32 municipalities. 1/

4. In order to safeguard Kanak tradition, there is also provision for eight customary regions, each with its own Consultative Customary Council, as well as for a territory-wide Customary Council.

5. In the French National Assembly, New Caledonia is represented by two popularly elected deputies, as well as by one Senator and one Councillor for Economic and Social Affairs. The Territory is represented in the European Parliament. 1/

6. There are two principal political groupings and numerous small parties. The two main groupings are the Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR), which favours retaining a relationship with France, and the Front de libération nationale kanake socialiste (FLNKS), a coalition of parties that favour independence from France. The constituents of FLNKS include the Parti de libération kanak (PALIKA), the Parti socialiste calédonien (PSC), the Union calédonienne (UC), the single largest constituent, and the Union progressiste mélanesienne. 1/

7. In the 1988 elections, RPCR won 21 of the 32 seats in the Provincial Assembly of the South, and, by virtue of its representation in the other two assemblies, controls half of the 54 seats in the territorial Congress. RPCR members were also elected to represent New Caledonia in the French National Assembly and Senate. FLNKS has the majority in the provincial assemblies in the North and in the Loyalty Islands, and 19 seats in the territorial Congress. 1/

8. The Matignon Agreement (see A/AC.109/1000, paras. 9-14) provides for a self-determination referendum to be held in 1998.

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

9. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples considered the question of New Caledonia at its 1363rd and 1369th meetings, on 1 and 13 August 1990, respectively. After hearing two petitioners and following a statement by the representative of Vanuatu on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations (Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), as well as a statement by the representative of Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1369), the Special Committee adopted without objection a draft resolution submitted by Fiji (A/AC.109/L.1744). In that resolution (A/AC.109/1049), the Committee noted that the French authorities were taking positive measures to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination; urged all the parties involved to maintain their dialogue; and invited them to continue promoting a framework for peaceful progress towards an act of self-determination in which all options were open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians.

10. On 24 August 1990, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1049) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. General Assembly

11. In their statements in the general debate at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the following delegations referred to the question of New Caledonia: Papua New Guinea (A/45/PV.5), Samoa (A/45/PV.18), Solomon Islands (A/45/PV.25) and Vanuatu (A/45/PV.18).

12. During the general debate in the Fourth Committee, the Committee heard two petitioners on the question of New Caledonia (A/C.4/SR.7 and 9).

13. At its 15th meeting, on 25 October 1990, the Fourth Committee adopted by consensus a draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee (see para. 9 above). At its 44th plenary meeting, on 20 November, the General Assembly, by approving the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted without a vote resolution 45/22 on the question. The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Approves the section of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

"2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

"3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

"4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

14. On 5 March 1991, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

III. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Meeting of the Committee to Monitor the Matignon Agreement

15. The Committee to Monitor the Matignon Agreement met for the second time on 10 and 11 December 1990, in Paris. The French delegation was headed by Mr. Louis Le Pensec, Minister for Overseas Departments and Territories. FLNKS was represented by Mr. Paul Neaoutyine, its President, who is also President of PALIKA, and Mr. François Burck, President of UC. 2/ The RPCR delegation was led by the party president, Mr. Jacques Lafleur. At the invitation of the French Government, two Kanak leaders who were not signatories to the Agreement, Mr. Nidoish Naisseline of the Liberation kanake socialiste (LKS), which is based in the Loyalty Islands, and Mr. Louis Kotra Uregei, Secretary-General of the Union des syndicats des travailleurs kanakes exploités (USTKE), a major labour union, also attended. 3/

16. The meeting concentrated on developments in the social and economic spheres. As reported in the press, participants agreed with Mr. Le Pensec that, overall, the balance sheet was favourable but that further efforts on the part of France were required to bring about more equitable economic distribution among the three provinces and to provide education and training that would enable Kanaks to participate on an equal footing in the economy and government of the Territory. 3/

17. In his opening remarks, Mr. Le Pensec noted that during 1990 various local institutions called for by the Matignon Agreement had been created and that regional authorities had assumed responsibility for managing their own affairs. Consultative councils on customary matters and on economic and social affairs were expected to become operational in January 1991. The two bodies that remained to be set up were consultative committees on mining and on credit. 3/

18. Mr. Le Pensec and Mr. Michel Rocard, the Prime Minister of France, who received the Committee briefly, acknowledged that insufficient progress had been made in creating employment opportunities for Kanaks and in training young professionals. The Prime Minister announced that in order to compensate, several new intensive programmes would be undertaken. In particular, these would provide technical and economic assistance to localities to help speed economic growth and thereby create jobs which would provide an incentive for Kanaks to remain in their localities rather than migrate to Nouméa in search of work; accelerate the training of Kanak professionals and give a second chance to those who had been excluded from the education system; and attempt to reconcile customary law with the requirements of rural development, particularly as regards land distribution. 4/

19. Mr. Neaoutyine expressed concern that the two decrees provided for in the Matignon Agreement to limit the electorate for the 1998 self-determination referendum to persons living in the Territory continuously since 1988 had not yet been published. Mr. Rocard said that the decrees would be promulgated before the end of 1990. 5/

20. Both FLNKS and RPCR called upon France to reinvest in the Territory whatever amount of funds was due the State from the exploitation of nickel, currently about 166 million French francs. Mr. Rocard agreed that negotiations should be held on that point.

B. Position of the new French Government

21. In May 1991, Mr. François Mitterrand, the President of France, appointed Ms. Edith Cresson to succeed Mr. Michel Rocard as Prime Minister. In order to allay concerns that the position of the new French Government would differ from that of the Government of Mr. Rocard, who had negotiated the Matignon Agreement, President Mitterrand gave his personal assurance that the Agreement would be implemented. Prime Minister Cresson also expressed her commitment to the strict implementation of the Agreement. 6/

C. Other developments

22. In December 1990, Mr. Alain Christnacht, Director of the Office of Mr. Le Pensec, was appointed to replace Mr. Bernard Grasset, who had served in New Caledonia for over two years, as High Commissioner. 7/

23. In February 1991, the High Commissioner formally endorsed the appointment of a 31-member Social and Economic Committee provided for by the Matignon Agreement to ensure proper representation of professional groups, trade unions, associations and organizations in the Territory. The Committee is to make recommendations and point out weaknesses in the Territory's social, cultural and economic performance under terms of reference worked out by the territorial Congress. According to one press report, USTKE, described as the largest union in the Southern Province, was not represented. 4/

24. In March 1991, a group of 14 lawyers appointed by the French Supreme Court went to the Territory to begin registering voters for the 1998 referendum. Similar groups will visit the Territory in 1995 and 1998 to verify and update the voter lists. 8/

25. At its annual convention in April 1991, RPCR endorsed a proposal by Mr. Lafleur that the Territory's political future be decided by consensus by the major groups after the 1995 territorial elections instead of by referendum as called for by the Matignon Agreement. As envisaged by Mr. Lafleur, the new political status would be based on internal autonomy and development of provincial structures, but would stop short of independence from France. 9/

26. FLNKS held its annual congress in June 1991. During the meeting, Mr. Neaoutyine reaffirmed the position of FLNKS that holding the 1998 self-determination referendum is crucial and that the Territory should proceed towards independence. 10/ It was reported, however, that Mr. Burck, head of UC, the largest component of FLNKS, was leaning towards a partnership with France rather than a complete break. The Congress ignored the RPCR proposal for a consensus solution. Mr. Neaoutyine and Mr. Rock Wamytan of UC were re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively. 11/

27. The Melanesian Spearhead Group, comprising Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu held its sixth annual summit meeting in June 1991 in Vanuatu, during which it admitted FLNKS to full membership. The summit reaffirmed support for the Matignon Agreement as long as the objective remained independence for New Caledonia. 12/

28. In July 1991, the Minister for Trade of Fiji, Mr. Berenado Vunibobo, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Solomon Islands, Sir Peter Kenilorea, undertook a 10-day visit to New Caledonia, during which they planned to meet with the High Commissioner as well as with Messrs. Neaoutyine, Burck and Lafleur to discuss political developments in the Territory since the signing of the Matignon Agreement. 13/

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

29. The basis of New Caledonia's economy is the nickel industry, which accounts for approximately 80 per cent of the Territory's exports. The mining sector and most good arable land are controlled by European settlers. The majority of the indigenous Kanaks are involved in subsistence agriculture, which plays a minor role in the economy.

30. The Territory relies on subsidies from France to supplement local sources of revenue. Most of its economic activities have traditionally been concentrated in the Southern Province where the capital is located and most inhabitants of European origin live. In order to remedy such a situation and to ensure a more balanced economic development of all the regions of the Territory, the Matignon Agreement provides for a series of measures, including the decentralization and regionalization of a number of economic activities, as well as the launching of regional development programmes tailored, in size and objectives, to meet the specific needs of each province. Thus, a majority of development funds are now being channelled to the Northern Province and to the Loyalty Islands Province rather than to the Southern Province.

31. Another priority of the Matignon Agreement was the vocational training of the indigenous Melanesian population. Currently, approximately 400 persons are in the process of being trained in a variety of skills in the Territory and 40 students have been sent to France to study administration and management. 14/

32. New Caledonia's main trading partners are France and the other countries of the European Community, followed by Australia, Japan and the United States of America. In 1990, the Territory imported 856,000 tons of merchandise which amounted to 86,929 million communauté financière du Pacifique francs (CFPF). 15/ This represented a decrease of 2.9 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively, over the volume and value of imports registered in 1989.

33. The Territory's main imports were machines and electrical equipment, transport and petroleum materials and food products.

34. In 1990, New Caledonia exported 2.1 million tons of merchandise which were valued at CFPF 43.9 billion. While this amounted to an increase of 4.9 per cent in the volume of exports over 1989, the value of these goods decreased by 43.6 per cent. Such a decrease was mainly due to a 31 per cent decrease in the world price of nickel in 1990. As a result, the already negative balance of trade of the Territory deteriorated sharply during the period under review, from CFPF 10.7 billion in 1989 to CFPF 42.9 billion in 1990 (see table 1). 16/

35. Despite its diminished profitability in world markets, nickel has continued to account for most of the exports of the Territory. As in previous years, the largest exports in 1990 after nickel were fisheries, which

accounted for a total of CFPF 977 million in 1990. Shrimp exports, initiated as the result of an aquaculture experiment on the south-western coast of the Territory in 1987, rose in value from CFPF 113 million in 1989 to CFPF 268 million in 1990. 16/

Table 1. Balance of trade

(In millions of communauté financière du Pacifique francs)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Imports	59 382	63 353	65 395	88 608	86 929
Exports	23 573	20 653	50 814	77 900	43 931
Negative trade balance	-35 809	-42 700	-14 581	-10 708	-42 998

Source: Institut territorial de la statistique et des études économiques, Bulletin de Conjoncture, No. 32, 4ème trimestre 1990, pp. 10-5 and 10-6.

B. Public finance

36. The major sources of revenue were direct taxes, indirect taxes and subsidies provided by the French Government. In 1989, ordinary revenue amounted to approximately CFPF 50 billion, whereas ordinary expenditure totalled CFPF 47.2 billion.

C. Agriculture, land tenure and livestock

37. Agriculture and cattle ranching play a relatively minor role in the economy of the Territory, although an estimated 34 per cent of the population is involved in these activities. The domestic production of maize, wheat, rice, sorghum, yams, fruits and vegetables is usually insufficient to meet the needs of the population, and each year the Territory imports sizeable quantities of cereals and other food products. 17/

38. Land devoted to livestock, mainly on the west coast, amounts to 13 per cent of the total area of Grande Terre. There are some 120,000 head of cattle; pigs, goats, sheep and poultry are raised on small farms. Most of the cattle ranching is in the hands of the population of European origin.

39. Three fourths of the total land area is covered with natural vegetation. Forests are spread over 374,000 hectares, of which only 11 per cent, mostly concentrated in the centre of Grande Terre, is considered suitable for commercial exploitation. A reafforestation programme, which had been under way since 1959, was reactivated in 1987.

40. The Territory's rural and land development agency, Agence de développement rural et d'aménagement foncier (ADRAF), formed in the aftermath of the Matignon Agreement to meet the objectives of rural development and recognition of the dignity of the Melanesian community, has been involved in a number of land redistribution projects. According to press reports, from April 1989 to July 1990, ADRAF dealt with 330 cases of land ownership and redistributed 41,557 hectares of land, 76.9 per cent of which were transferred to indigenous Kanaks. 18/

D. Fisheries

41. Until recently, despite its great economic potential, fishing was of relatively low economic significance for the Territory. The exclusive economic zone of 200 miles around the Territory, established in 1978, covers 2.1 million square kilometres. Although still quite modest, since 1987, the total annual production of tuna and related species, nearly all exported to Japan, has exceeded 1,000 tons.

42. During the period under review, efforts were made to develop small-scale fishing in the lagoons and coastal waters of the Territory by independent fishermen. In this connection, a course on the improvement of fishing techniques was organized on the island of Ouvéa for fishermen of the Loyalty Islands Province. 19/

43. In 1986, fishing agreements were negotiated between Japan and the Territory. Under the agreements, 37 Japanese boats were allowed to fish in New Caledonia's waters and to catch a maximum of 2,500 tons of tuna and related species, with an estimated value of CFPF 20.6 million (see table 2). These agreements were renewed in March 1990 for a period of 15 months.

Table 2. Fisheries agreements between France and Japan

(1984-1990)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1989/90
Authorized tons	2 350	2 650	2 645	2 500	2 500
Number of authorized boats	29	36	34	29	37
Royalties (millions of CFPF)	12.0	14.9	17.1	16.2	20.6
Actual number of boats which fished in the zone	12	15	8	8	16
Tonnage fished (in tons)	261	615	533	1 043	793

Source: Institut territorial de la statistique et des études économiques, Bulletin de Conjoncture, No. 28, 4ème trimestre 1989, p. 9-6.

E. Mining

44. New Caledonia has 28 per cent of the world's deposits of oxidized nickel ore and is the third largest producer of nickel in the world, after Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Its known and estimated reserves of nickel are believed to amount to 50 million tons. In addition, the Territory has deposits of chromium, cobalt, iron, manganese, lead and zinc. With the exception of chromium, whose production in 1990 amounted to 2,777 tons, no systematic exploration of these minerals has been undertaken in recent years. 20/

45. Nickel has in recent decades been the Territory's principal export. The industry is controlled by France, which has declared nickel to be a strategic mineral. Currently, nickel is mined at several sites along the east and west coasts by the State-controlled Société métallurgique Le Nikel, as well as by a small number of independent mining companies.

46. The production of nickel ore decreased from 4.9 million tons in 1989 to 4.5 million tons in 1990. The main destinations of nickel exports are Japan and Australia. With the projected opening of a new mine on the west coast of the Territory, it is expected that exports to both of these countries would increase substantially. 21/

47. In April 1990, after a year of negotiations, a regional council of FLNKS bought for $US 319 million the 85 per cent share of Mr. Lafleur of RPCR in the largest private nickel mine of the Société minière du Pacifique sud, located in the Northern Province of the Territory. The French Government was reported

to have given its assent beforehand to the transactions, which were considered to be a major contribution to the achievement of the objectives enshrined in the Matignon Agreement. 22/

F. Transport and communications

48. Transport is well developed in New Caledonia. The Territory has one of the best air and road networks in the South Pacific. The international airport located at Tantouta, 53 kilometres from Nouméa, is served by a number of overseas airlines and by Air Calédonie, the local airline. There are also regular air links to the Loyalty Islands, to the Island of Pines and to the Bélep Islands, and to Koumac and Touho, two major population centres on Grande Terre.

49. Coastal roads circle the islands and several roads cross the interior. Currently, several major construction and reparation projects are under way linking different regions in the interior and improving road access to Nouméa.

50. Most goods are shipped through the port of Nouméa, although mineral exports are loaded directly at the mining centres. There is a regular cargo route from Australia and New Zealand and several shipping companies operate services between the Territory and the Far East, the United States and Europe. In addition, over 30 small coastal vessels are engaged in a variety of commercial activities within the Territory.

51. Regarding communications, the Committee to Monitor the Matignon Agreement decided that the Government would request Radio-France Outre Mer to deploy human and technical resources in a decentralized manner in order to reflect more accurately the situation prevalent in the interior of Grande Terre and on the islands. Thus, private radio stations now have better access to relay transmitters, thereby enabling them to reach previously uncovered areas of the Territory.

52. In June 1990, a new radio station, "Radio Latitude", went on the air in the Territory. This station aims at promoting the cultures of the ethnic groups of New Caledonia and at becoming the cultural bridge between the different groups. According to the station's coordinator, the staff of Radio Latitude includes Melanesians, Vanuatuans, Wallisians, Tahitians, French nationals and Antillians. 23/

G. Tourism

53. Tourism is the second most important sector of the economy of the Territory after nickel mining. Since 1981, it has been given priority for development. The industry was, however, adversely affected by the political problems of the 1980s. In an effort to counteract the damage, the French Government has subsidized hotels that would have had to close and has agreed to provide funds for a large-scale programme of investment in improved tourist

facilities. In addition, a major promotion and advertising campaign was launched. 24/

54. As a result, in the past few years there has been a steady improvement in tourist arrivals, with the number of visitors reaching 86,870 in 1990, compared with 82,161 in 1989 (see table 3). The average length of stay in 1990 was 4.5 nights.

Table 3. Number of tourists, 1989-1990

	1989	1990
Japanese	27 358	28 781
French	21 054	22 638
Australians	13 974	14 066
New Zealanders	7 411	9 378
Others	12 364	12 007
	82 161	86 870

Source: Institut territorial de la statistique et des études économiques, Bulletin de Conjoncture, No. 32, 4ème trimestre 1990, p. 4-5.

V. SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour

55. Labour relations in New Caledonia are governed by the Code du Travail of 1982, as modified in 1986, which applies to all French Overseas Territories. There is a guaranteed minimum wage and there are a number of labour unions, namely, USTKE and Union des syndicats ouvriers et employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie.

56. Among the indigenous population, unemployment and underemployment are very high throughout the Territory. In an effort to improve this situation in the Southern Province, a major project was launched in June 1990 to help local youth to find employment and to cope with their social problems. This project, with an annual budget of $US 500,000 for a three-year period, aims at training and finding jobs for youth between the ages of 16 and 25 years. It also aims at fighting social problems, including sexually transmitted diseases, alcohol abuse and the use of dangerous drugs. 25/

B. Public health

57. Government-financed health services are available throughout the Territory. The health system is organized into 25 districts under the supervision of the Direction territoriale des affaires sanitaires et sociales, established in 1984.

58. In 1986, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 226 medical practitioners, 22 dentists and 18 pharmacists in public service in the Territory. During that year, the ratio was 1 doctor to 460 inhabitants in Nouméa and 1 to 2,097 outside the capital. In 1988, the number of medical personnel in private practice was 99 doctors, 28 dentists and 29 pharmacists. Most of them were based in and around Nouméa.

C. Educational conditions

59. Education in New Caledonia is free and compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years of age and is offered in the French language. Primary education is within the competence of territorial authorities while secondary education conforms to French standards.

60. There is an extensive network of primary and secondary institutions, offering both academic and technical/vocational programmes. Five institutions offer programmes in teacher-training, law (in conjunction with the University of Bordeaux), advanced technical fields and commercial and business subjects. In addition to public schools, there are a large number of parochial and non-religious private schools.

61. Under the regional system introduced in 1985, primary education was made the responsibility of the regional councils, three of which were Kanak-controlled. In 1986, however, the administration of primary education reverted to the territorial Assembly. According to FLNKS, the French curriculum is not adapted to Kanak culture, which explains the relatively high rate of failure of Melanesian students, especially at the higher level. For the past several years, FLNKS has run alternative schools known as "écoles populaires Kanakes".

62. In 1987, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 276 primary schools, 47 secondary schools and 28 vocational schools in the Territory and 2 post-secondary schools, 1 public and 1 private. In addition, after a number of years in planning, the Nouméa Centre of the Université française du Pacifique has now started operations.

63. Kanaks represent 56.5 per cent of the students at the primary level, while they constitute 40 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary school and in vocational high schools. In 1986 and in 1987, there were 32 students enrolled in post-secondary establishments in the Territory and 238 in France. In 1987, there were 2,075 primary school teachers (1,559 in private schools and 516 in public schools) and 1,456 secondary school teachers (961 in private and 495 in public schools) in the Territory.

Notes

1/ Europa World Yearbook 1990, vol. II, p. 791.

2/ Le Monde (Paris), 14 December 1990.

3/ La Croix l'Evènement, 12 December 1990.

4/ Radio Australia News Summary, 28 February 1991.

5/ Le Monde (Paris), 11 December 1990.

6/ Agence France-Presse dispatch, 24 May 1991.

7/ Radio Australia News Summary, 6 December 1990.

8/ Ibid., 4 March 1991.

9/ Ibid., 29 April 1991.

10/ Ibid., 10 June 1991.

11/ Washington Pacific Report, 15 June 1991.

12/ Radio Australia News Summary, 17 June 1991.

13/ Ibid., 11 July 1991.

14/ Le Monde (Paris), 16 February 1990.

15/ The local currency of the Territory is the CFP (Communauté financière du Pacifique) franc. One hundred CFP francs equal 5.5 French francs.

16/ Institut territorial de la statistique et des études économiques, Bulletin de Conjoncture, No. 32, 4ème trimestre 1990, p. 10-7.

17/ Ibid., pp. 5-7 and 5-9.

18/ Le Monde (Paris), 20 October 1990.

19/ Institut territorial de la statistique et des études économiques, Bulletin de Conjoncture, No. 30, 2ème trimestre 1990, p. 6-1.

20/ Ibid., No. 32, 4ème trimestre, p. 3-3.

21/ Ibid., pp. 3-1 and 3-2.

22/ Le Monde (Paris), 20 April 1990.

Notes (continued)

23/ Radio Australia News Summary, 19 June 1990.

24/ Country Profile: Pacific Islands, 1989-90 (London, The Economist Intelligence Unit, 1989), p. 117.

25/ Radio Australia News Summary, 12 June 1990.